



Energy
Information
Administration

Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:
July 10, 1993



Summary

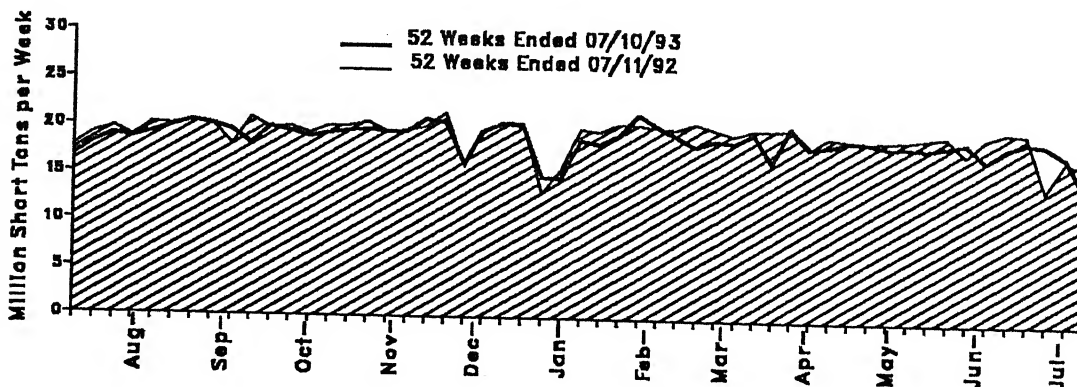
U.S. coal production in the week ended July 10, 1993, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration from railroad car loadings, totaled 14 million short tons. This was 20 percent lower than in the previous week and 17 percent lower than in the comparable week in 1992, reflecting the Independence Day holiday and the second week of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) members' vacation period.

Production east of the Mississippi River totaled 7 million short tons, and production west of the Mississippi River totaled 7 million short tons.

At midnight on July 12, 1993, the UMWA expanded their strike of selected mining operations owned by members of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association and for the first time included mining operations in Virginia. The mining operations affected by the UMWA strike, as of July 13, 1993, employ about 14,500 miners and produce about 21 million short tons of coal per week.

This report contains revised first quarter 1993 coal production data.

Figure 1. Coal Production



Distribution Category UC-950

Released for Printing July 16, 1993

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Contacts

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Table 1. Weekly U.S. Coal Production Overview

Production and Carloadings	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		
	07/10/93	07/03/93	07/11/92	07/10/93	07/11/92	Percent Change
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite	13,941	17,482	16,682	973,413	996,655	-2.3
Pennsylvania Anthracite	53	85	56	3,654	3,516	3.9
U.S. Total	13,994	17,567	16,738	977,066	1,000,171	-2.3
Railroad Cars Loaded	89,041	111,730	108,619	6,247,674	6,433,196	-2.9

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Weekly U.S. Coal Production by Region and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	07/10/93	07/03/93	07/11/92
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	6,584	9,656	9,074
Alabama	268	453	316
Illinois	644	816	1,038
Indiana	411	496	517
Kentucky	1,862	2,553	2,547
Kentucky, Eastern	1,213	1,708	1,823
Kentucky, Western	649	844	625
Maryland	36	44	39
Ohio	436	743	439
Pennsylvania Bituminous	705	1,086	994
Tennessee	39	70	43
Virginia	490	903	655
West Virginia	1,692	2,492	2,484
West of the Mississippi	7,357	7,826	7,608
Alaska	22	23	20
Arizona	160	169	210
Arkansas	1	1	1
California	-	-	2
Colorado	368	391	316
Iowa	5	5	5
Kansas	4	4	7
Louisiana	68	64	69
Missouri	29	31	50
Montana	747	787	804
New Mexico	552	547	507
North Dakota	581	612	562
Oklahoma	51	33	48
Texas	669	707	996
Utah	342	364	298
Washington	68	72	89
Wyoming	3,692	4,015	3,623
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite Total	13,941	17,482	16,682
Pennsylvania Anthracite	53	85	56
U.S. Total	13,994	17,567	16,738

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 3. U.S. Coal Production by Region and State, June 1993
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	June 1993	May 1993	June 1992	Year to Date		
				1993	1992	Percent Change
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite						
East of the Mississippi						
Alabama	47,692	43,607	48,163	277,003	300,263	-7.7
Illinois	2,392	2,183	2,014	13,227	13,154	.6
Indiana	4,011	3,981	4,905	26,307	31,111	-15.4
Kentucky	2,299	2,264	2,694	13,843	17,309	-20.0
Kentucky, Eastern	13,335	12,182	13,166	77,124	80,297	-4.0
Kentucky, Western	9,111	8,431	9,617	55,939	59,363	-5.8
Maryland	4,224	3,751	3,548	21,185	20,934	1.2
Ohio	267	255	394	1,679	1,878	-10.6
Pennsylvania Bituminous	3,314	2,821	2,372	15,798	15,140	4.3
Tennessee	5,079	4,595	5,054	30,359	33,201	-8.6
Virginia	306	265	229	1,513	1,374	10.0
West Virginia	3,897	3,366	3,800	21,658	22,728	-4.7
	12,792	11,694	13,537	75,496	84,070	-10.2
West of the Mississippi						
Alaska	34,916	31,517	31,817	203,182	198,195	2.5
Arizona	115	124	121	794	769	3.2
Arkansas	842	918	1,025	5,681	6,383	-11.0
California	3	3	3	13	17	-22.3
Colorado	-	-	10	-	30	.0
Iowa	1,870	1,593	1,566	9,996	9,012	10.9
Kansas	24	27	21	133	151	-11.8
Louisiana	20	22	30	172	174	-.7
Missouri	293	278	272	1,501	1,487	1.0
Montana	155	169	256	743	1,442	-48.4
New Mexico	3,338	2,780	2,547	18,799	17,782	5.7
North Dakota	2,527	2,305	1,881	14,604	11,304	29.2
Oklahoma	2,596	2,162	2,480	15,423	15,553	-.8
Texas	178	156	158	985	948	4.0
Utah	3,520	3,829	4,428	24,514	26,311	-6.8
Washington	1,749	1,573	1,625	10,177	11,117	-8.5
Wyoming	360	393	453	2,362	2,680	-11.9
	17,326	15,186	14,942	97,286	93,034	4.6
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite Total	82,607	75,124	79,981	480,185	498,458	-3.7
Pennsylvania Anthracite	392	334	287	1,746	1,641	6.4
U.S. Total	82,999	75,458	80,268	481,931	500,098	-3.6

¹ Includes subbituminous coal

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 4. Coal Production by State, January-June 1993
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	January	February	March	April	May	June	January - June
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite							
East of the Mississippi	48,886	43,680	47,077	46,062	43,607	47,692	277,003
Alabama	2,194	2,005	2,053	2,399	2,183	2,392	13,227
Illinois	4,368	4,549	4,884	4,514	3,981	4,011	26,307
Indiana	2,616	2,197	2,472	1,995	2,264	2,299	13,843
Kentucky	13,962	12,248	12,810	12,587	12,182	13,335	77,124
Kentucky, Eastern	10,491	9,559	9,533	8,815	8,431	9,111	55,939
Kentucky, Western	3,471	2,690	3,277	3,772	3,751	4,224	21,185
Maryland	328	272	287	269	255	267	1,679
Ohio	2,535	2,389	2,617	2,121	2,821	3,314	15,798
Pennsylvania Bituminous	5,199	4,841	5,452	5,192	4,595	5,079	30,359
Tennessee	213	186	205	337	265	306	1,513
Virginia	3,811	3,347	3,683	3,553	3,366	3,897	21,658
West Virginia	13,659	11,644	12,613	13,095	11,694	12,792	75,496
West of the Mississippi	31,622	32,661	37,706	34,761	31,517	34,916	203,182
Alaska	139	133	148	135	124	115	794
Arizona	976	929	1,035	981	918	842	5,681
Arkansas	1	1	1	3	3	3	13
Colorado	1,583	1,553	1,822	1,573	1,593	1,870	9,996
Iowa	18	17	19	29	27	24	133
Kansas	30	38	33	29	22	20	172
Louisiana	296	300	148	187	278	293	1,501
Missouri	79	75	84	181	169	155	743
Montana	2,776	3,022	3,667	3,216	2,780	3,338	18,799
New Mexico	2,250	2,437	2,532	2,552	2,305	2,527	14,604
North Dakota	2,405	2,619	3,178	2,462	2,162	2,596	15,423
Oklahoma	164	169	160	158	156	178	985
Texas	4,352	4,114	4,584	4,115	3,829	3,520	24,514
Utah	1,626	1,723	1,846	1,661	1,573	1,749	10,177
Washington	394	376	419	420	393	360	2,362
Wyoming	14,532	15,155	18,028	17,059	15,186	17,326	97,286
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite Total	80,508	76,341	84,782	80,822	75,124	82,607	480,185
Pennsylvania Anthracite	272	266	290	191	334	392	1,746
U.S. Total	80,780	76,608	85,072	81,014	75,458	82,999	481,931

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Note: 1992 data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Methodology

Weekly Data

Estimates of national weekly coal production are based on weekly carload data collected by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) from its members (Class I Railroads) and certain other railroads. EIA calculates the average number of tons per carload for each railroad's coal car fleet from information obtained from the most recent Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics filed by Class I Railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and from data made available by individual railroads. The average number of tons per carload is then multiplied by the number of cars loaded to obtain an estimate of weekly production shipped by AAR railroads.

Next, the weekly coal production estimate for a specific week is obtained by dividing the AAR rail tonnage for the week by a factor representing the proportion of quarterly AAR rail shipments to total quarterly coal production. Because this is done on a weekly basis, and prior to completion of current quarterly statistics, the factor is derived using ICC data on tons per carload and total carloadings and from EIA data on total production for the same quarter of the previous year. Figures for the same quarter of the year are used in order to reflect seasonal variation. In some cases, the ratio of rail tonnage to total production is adjusted to take additional, more current information into consideration, such as rail or coal strikes.

Once the U.S. weekly coal production estimate is determined, this total is split into two subtotals - the portion representing States, with little or no rail coal shipments, and the portion representing the remaining States, where a significant percentage of production is shipped by rail. The States with little or no railroad coal shipments are Alaska, Arizona, California, Georgia (when producing), Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, and Washington. With the exception of California and Louisiana, the weekly production data for each "nonrail" State are developed by multiplying the estimate of U.S. weekly coal production by the ratio of projected production, for each State to U.S. total projected production, for the current quarter. The methodology used to project State coal production is given in the EIA publication *Model Documentation of the Short-Term Coal Analysis System* (DOE/EIA-0394). The EIA contacts the two producers in Louisiana and

the sole producer in California to develop weekly coal production estimates for those States.

Estimates for the remaining States are in aggregate equal to the U.S. weekly coal production minus the estimated production from the nonrail States. Estimates for "rail States" are based on the AAR carload data compiled by State of origin, including separate estimates for the anthracite and bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania, eastern and western Kentucky and northern and southern West Virginia.

Each railroad is contacted at least annually for information concerning the distribution (by state of origin) of its railroad carloadings of coal. These distribution percentages are multiplied by the railroad's weekly loadings and ICC derived tonnage per carload figures to derive the weekly tonnages loaded by State and by railroad. The tonnages loaded by the various railroads are then summed by each State to estimate total production shipped by AAR rail for that State. These tonnages are divided by the most recent ratio of annual AAR rail tonnage to total annual production for each State. The resulting weekly coal production estimates for the rail States are then adjusted to ensure that each State's production figure contributes proportionately to the weekly coal production estimate previously derived in aggregate for the rail States.

Monthly Data

Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production by State are obtained by summing weekly coal production estimates published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. If a week extends into a new month, the production is allocated by day, and the days are added to the month in which they occur. For weeks without holidays, the allocation is Monday through Friday, 18.4 percent each day; Saturday, 8 percent; and Sunday, 0 percent. For weeks with a holiday occurring on a day other than Sunday, the allocation is Sunday and the holiday, 0 percent; and any other day, 20 percent.

Preliminary weekly and monthly production estimates are revised quarterly when quarterly production data, become available. Preliminary weekly and monthly estimates are proportionately adjusted to conform to the quarterly production figure.

Quarterly Data

Estimates of quarterly coal production are based on data collected quarterly on Form EIA-6, with certain adjustments. The national estimate of quarterly coal production is set equal to the quarterly U.S. coal production total as reported on the Form EIA-6. Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988, 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989, 0.3 percent to 3 percent for 1990, and 0.2 percent to 2 percent for 1991.

The quarterly production data, although published throughout the year, are considered preliminary until EIA annual production data are finalized in September of the following year. At that time quarterly production data are revised (proportionately adjusted) to conform to the final annual production figures.

Finalizing Annual Production

Preliminary total annual U.S. coal production, as reported in the *Weekly Coal Production* report in the first week in January of the following year, is the sum

of revised monthly/quarterly estimates of production for the first 9 months (first three quarters) and a preliminary estimate of fourth quarter production derived from weekly estimates.

When production data for the fourth quarter of the year become available from Form EIA-6 in March of the following year, the preliminary fourth-quarter U.S. total production figure and corresponding State-level figures may or may not be revised, depending on the size of the difference between the estimates and fourth-quarter data. As a general practice, EIA does not revise the initial annual production estimates (determined initially in January of the following year). Weekly, monthly, and quarterly State and national production data are adjusted to conform to finalized annual production figures derived from Form EIA-7A, in September of the following year.

Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988, 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989, 0.01 percent to 0.05 percent for 1990, and 0.18 percent to 0.20 percent for 1991. Usually the EIA-7A coal production data are higher than the EIA-6 coal production data, due to differences in the threshold reporting requirements.